THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

A FRIEND has communicated to us the following remarks on Mr. Bell's pamphlet on the Rent Bill:

I shall briefly notice the two important principles on which the Rent Bill is said to be founded viz. (1) that the legislature reserved to itself the power to legislate as proposed in the Bill, and (2) that it is the right and duty of the ruling power to determine the rent payable by the ryot to the zemindar, Mr. Bell has in his able pamphlet dealt with both these subjects, the latter more fully than the former. I would add to what he has written on point No. 2 the following. That even where the Moghul Government interfered between Zemindar and ryot, it was not with the object of fixing the amount payable by the latter to the former but merely for the purpose of fixing the revenue recievable by it. It is not historically correct as is stated in the despatch from the Court of Directors dated 19 Sept. 1792 cited in the fifth Report, and in the letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State No. 6 dated 21 March 1882 forwarding the Tenancy Bill for sanction and in the Rent Commissioners' Report that "in point of fact the original amount (rent) seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign." If this proposition were correct, the rent of all revenue free Jagir lands and other lakhraj tenures would have been fixed by an act of the Sovereign, but the Mahomedan rulers did not fix the rent of such tenures. An examination of the subject will show that the Moghul Government in Bengal did not lay down what the rent payable by the ryots even in khalsa lands should be; the revenue was only ascertained and determined upon the papers submitted by the Zemindars and the kanungoes' In Behar, in estates where the Zemindars were dispossessed and the amounts collected, the share of a gross produce amounting to a moiety of the whole or more according to local custom was taken as revenue, and out of it the Zemindars had their malikana or proprietary allowance. The Bengal system was followed in the case of those estates which remained in the hands of the landholders. The Zemindars allways enjoyed the right and power of settling uncultivated lands on such terms as they liked and appropriating the profits to themselves. If revenue or rent was determined annually by an act of the Sovereign the Code of Permanent Settlement affords ample proof that the State placed the Zemindar in the position which it had occupied before by fixing its revenue in perpetuity. The provisions contained in Reg. 8 of 1793 would bear out this assertion.

On the first point Mr. Bell has only pointed out that several of the provisions in the Bill run counter to the spirit and letter of the code and the land system which obtained before the Code was enacted, but I would add to what he has said and to what Babu Ashutosh Mukherjea has said on the same subject in his article published in the *Calcutta Review* that the interpretation now sought to be put on the provision contained in sec 8, article 7 clause 1 of Reg. 1 of 1793, was never contemplated by the legislature as will appear from a minute of Lord Hastings of the 31 Decr. 1819, who was fully cognisant that the said provision was on the statute book, but who nevertheless regrets that in consequence of the Permanent Settlement he could not relieve the sufferers. "Never was there any measure conceived in a purer spirit of generous humanity and disinterested justice than the plan for the Settlement in the Lower Provinces. It was worthy the soul of a Cornwallis: yet this truly benevolent purpose, fashioned with great care and deliberation has, to our painful knowledge, subjected almost the whole of the lower classes throughout these provinces to most grievous oppression—an oppression, too, so guaranteed by our pledge that we are unable to relieve the sufferers."

Now, if Government had the power to fix any rent it pleased, to set aside contract, to create new rights under the provision aforesaid, surely Lord Hastings would not have confessed to his inability to interfere in such terms. He was nearer to the period of the Permanent Settlement than we are by more than 60 years and he was not ignorant of the literature of that Settlement. The truth is radical ideas had not then taken possession of the minds of the Governors and the officials, and therefore the provision in question was read and interpreted in its ordinary sense in connection with the Code as a whole, and not in the style in which it has been by Messrs Mackenzie and O'Kinealy. The provision in question only authorises the legislature to enact such laws as may be consistent with the rights held by and secured to the landholders under the Code, to maintain the ryots in rights possessed by them under existing customary laws and under contracts duly made and to prevent oppression.

THE LAST half-yearly report of the Directors of the Oriental Bank states that the balance at the credit of profit and loss for the half-year ended 30th June is £30,402 17s. 10d. after making due provision; and this it is proposed to carry forward. There were debts due to the Corporation to a considerable amount, outstanding prior to 1879, the getting in of which has in a great measure depended on the judicious treatment of the relative securities in Ceylon and Mauritius. This report confirms the view taken by the local manager in Ceylon, that with a continuation of high cultivation and good management, the securities are worth and will realise the sum at which they stand in the books. The policy of the directors in both islands has been based on the following principles:—1. Not to increase the commitments by further advances. 2. Not to starve or spoil the securities by allowing those that had the power of recovery to lapse for want of judicious expenditure. 3. To realise as opportunities offered.

THE REPORT of the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for the half-year ended 30th June showed a net profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts of £22,904 5s. 1d. An *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, has been declared, leaving a balance of £4,154 5s. 1d. which is carried forward to the next account. The necessity for making a large provision for bad and doubtful debts shown in the accounts has arisen mainly from the failure of a firm at Coconada, by which the bank has suffered to the extent of about £15,000.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Holders of silver, and speculators in Eastern exchange or rupee paper, have great hopes of business in India, on the close of the Doorga Poojah holidays. It seems that the reports of damage to the American cotton crop are inducing many persons to look for a large export of the staple from India during the next four or five months; and although the American crop will in any case be large, the demand must be greater for Indian cotton than had lately been looked for. In China things are not so promising; the uncertainty about politics having checked business, caused a calling in of money, and brought several native money-dealing houses to the ground. There is room for improvement in Chinese trade.

THE LEADING Buddhists of Colombo consider the decision about the recent religious riots in that city a miscarriage of justice, and have memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject.

GREAT sensation has been caused at Warsaw by the arrest of the Lady Principal and seven other ladies attached to the Maria Institute in the city. It is understood that the prisoners are charged with complicity in the Nihilist conspiracy. The Maria Institute is under the direct patronage of the Empress.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is thus described by the London correspondent of a contemporary:

The Duke is the handsomest and most refined-looking of the Queen's sons. His expression is pleasant if rather pensive. He has not the jovial look of the Prince of Wales, the sternness of regard that characterizes the Duke of Edinburgh, nor the strange glare that marks the expression of Prince Leopold. But he is what women call "nice-looking." The peculiar color of his hair, verging upon grey, makes him look older than he really is.

TUESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE SULTAN of Turkey is said to have issued the following remarkable circular to his fair subjects:

The Chief of the Police of Constantinople has addressed a circular to the Mahomedan women of the city, and orders them within a month's time to leave off wearing European cloaks and other articles of Western apparel, including the thin transparent veil which does not sufficiently hide the face. After the month is passed, they must return to the modest garb of Turkey, and every woman disregarding these rules is to be heavily fined. The decree states further that it has been made according to instructions from the Sultan and Sheik-ul-Islam, who are both deeply grieved at the mania among Turkish women for European dress.

The mania for Europeanization ought to be put down in India, but not by the strong hand of law or authority.

THE MADRAS MAIL has the following:

Savai Padmanaba Singh Takoor, Cavalry supplier during the Mahratta Wars, now living at Shepherd Street, in Triplicane, attained his one 100th year on the 6th October 1883. He performed certain ceremonies with his second wife at his residence, as is customary with the Hindus when the husband attains both his sixtieth and hundredth years. The old gentleman in question was born on the 6th October 1783. He possesses a certificate given him by Mr. H. D.E. Darlymple, the well-known Sheriff of Madras, and the late Doveton Negojee Row, to prove his statement as to his age. The centenarian is still able to move about freely and easily, and is known personally to many respectable Hindu gentlemen, and to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who often sent for him and amused himself with the descriptions of olden days as given by the old man. Commissary General London, now in England, still writes to him.

THE FOLLOWING STORY of a curious invention comes from the South of France:

A Frenchman, who has patented a machine for the use of concentrated solar rays as a general motive power, has set up three of his machines in Algeria, for the French Government. He is now carrying on experiments at the island of Porqueroiles, near Hyeres, where he is threshing Indian corn and raising water by the action of the sun's rays. Sir Charles Dilke has also lent him part of his land at Cap Burn, near Toulon, for his experiments; and he proposes to utilise the sun in boring the holes for blasting, for treeplanting in the hard rocks, as well as in pumping water from the winter wells into the summer cistern.

THE PARIS FIGARO contains some horrible stories of barbarities practised by the French troops upon the helpless Annamites. The sailors especially seem to have conducted themselves like a horde of savages. The narrative is by M. Pierre Loti, an officer of the expeditionary force, who apologizes for the excesses on the ground that the sailors could not be restrained.

IT IS STATED that a remedy has been discovered against the ravages of white ants. Any articles, whether paper or deal boards which have been soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate or perchloride of mercury, are found to be proof against the attacks of white ants. It is hardly necessary to remark that corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and that any intending experimenter should bear that fact carefully in mind in dealing with it.

A SERIES of thanks-giving meetings of the Salvation Army were held at Exeter Hall lately, which were attended by large congregations. Miss Catherine Booth gave an account of her expulsion from Geneva, and "General" Booth described the continued extension of the army movement. He also formally devoted an infant grand-child to the service of God and the Salvation Army.

A NEW ISSUE of the secretly printed Nihilist paper has been distributed in St. Petersburg. It contains a threat to assassinate the Emperor on account of his failure to ameliorate the condition of the people. Numerous arrests of military officers have been made in the Caucasus, and several naval officers have been arrested at Odessa and Nicolaiff.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING Resolution was passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Sir William Wedderburn's scheme of Agricultural Banks in India.

"That in the opinion of this Chamber the establishment of agricultural banks in India on such a system as that explained by Sir William Wedderburn would largely conduce to the commercial and social well-being of the people of India, and would also have an important bearing on the commercial interests of this country. The Chamber further regards with satisfaction the support hitherto afforded by the Government of India, and hopes that continued assistance may be given, so as to ensure a fair trial for the experiment."

ABOUT TEN YEARS ago the Christian population of the provinces of India under British administration was only 897,216. According to the last Census the number of Christians of all classes in this country is now upwards of a million and three-quarters, the exact figures being 1,862,525, of whom one hundred and forty-two thousand are Europeans, sixty-two thousand Eurasians, eight hundred and ninety-thousand natives, and seven hundred and sixty thousand others and unspecified. The most numerous body of all is the Roman Catholic (963,058.)

MR. JOUBERT, writing to the editor of the *Ceylon Observer* says:—

Enclosed I send you the latest plan of my gigantic undertaking. Since it was printed (last Week), I have had to add 23,000 feet to the machinery shed. Now I mean to stop. I have spent more money than I anticipated, and, in truth, do not think it prudent to go further. The prospects are good, and I hope that I may come out of it with a credit balance. As an exhibition, it will be a grand success; financially, it is a problem.

IN NOTICING the works of public utility executed in Bengal last year the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

"The amount contributed this year by native gentlemen on works of public utility is considerably less than that spent during each of the three previous years, and is only a little over half the sum contributed last year. This decrease is principally due to the fact that last year few gentlemen made some exceptionally liberal donations. Thus out of the total amount of Rs. 3,18,075 contributed last year, Rs. 89,000 were given by the Maharaja of Burdwan; Rs. 11,420 by the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar; Rs. 20,310 by Babu Annadaprasad Kundoo Chowdry; and Rs18,000 by Jaisri Bania, these four items alone making up nearly half of the total contributions. The number of works have decreased from 209 to 180.

The Rent Bill is already producing its evil effects upon the liberality of the zemindars.

WE TAKE the following extract from a Philadelphic paper, which we doubt not will be read with interest.

The parlours of Dr. Rachel L. Bodley, dean of the woman's Medical College, at 1400 North Twenty-first Street were crowded yesterday afternoon with ladies and gentlemen, assembled to meet Mrs. Anandibai Joshee, a Brahmin lady, of (Serampore), Hindostan, who has come to this country to study medicine, in order that the women of her native land may be attended by skilled and educated physicians of their own caste.

Mrs. Joshee, a plump little woman but eighteen years of age, and of a decidedly brown complexion, stood in the centre of the drawing-room and shook hands with the guests as they were presented. She was dressed in full native costume for a lady, with the characteristic *saree* or a silk scarf of Pompeian red, bodered with gold thread, forming the over dress, covering the shoulders and bust, and if necessary, the head. This garment is about ten yards long and has no fastening. The lady takes one turn about her waist and then lets pleat after pleat drop to her feet, tucking it in each time at her waist, the

mass of folds thus forming a skirt. The end is brought around the shoulders, leaving the left arm bare, and in her native land is carried over the head and covers the face. Underneath the *saree* and visible on the left shoulder was a black silk waist with a V. shaped corset. The *saree* was fastened at the breast by a beautiful brooch set with large pearls. In her ears were ornaments of gold filigree, set with pearls, and at her throat were necklaces of gold filigree and pearls. Her bracelets were of jade, a sacred green stone, carved into rings. A wreath of jessamine was woven with her hair, which was jet black and parted a little on one said. Her hands were encased in kid gloves, so that she could touch the hands of strangers without being contaminated. Between her eyes was a peculiar mark in purple and the red paint which denoted the caste of the lady to be a Brahmin. The little woman is quite intellectual, being able to speak seven languages—Hindustani, Sanscrit, Bengalee, Mahrathi, Canade, Gujeratti and English. She talks English with ease, and expressed herself as being greatly touched at the kindness shown her by her new friends.

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

IT IS stated that forty-thousand pilgrims assembled at the late Punderpore Fair. The Collector of Sholapore was present to enforce proper sanitary arrangements, and everything went off well.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA will meet at Calcutta on Friday, the 7th December.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Maharaja of Travancore in respect to the coffee duty. In consequence of the representation made to the Travancore Government by the coffee planters, the Government have resolved to exempt coffee land from the payment of land tax of twelve annas per acre from the 1st July last, and to substitute the export duty of two-and-a-half per cent on all coffee exported from the kingdom on and after the 1st October 1883. The Government of Travancore reserves to itself the right of re-imposing the land tax of twelve annas an acre, if the prospects of coffee improve, and of reducing the duty to a minimum.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks of Mr. J. S. Cotton on the equality of the races in India :

"Babumen who speak better English than most Englishmen, who read Mill and Comte, Max Muller and Maine, who occupy with distinction seats on the judicial bench, who administer the affairs of native states with many millions of inhabitants, who manage cotton mills and conduct the boldest operations of commerce, who edit newspapers in English, and correspond on equal terms with the scholars of Europe—these can no longer be treated as an inferior breed. To argue that the vast majority of the people still remain in their primitive condition . . . is no answer. A nation must be judged by its leading classes."

WE ARE glad to observe that the High Court has again pronounced the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality to be disqualified from sitting on the Police bench for the trial of Municipal cases. Babu Nobinkrishna Mookerjea was served with a notice by the Suburban Municipality to remove certain water spouts belonging to a house in Russa-road. That order not being complied with, the Municipality prosecuted him, which resulted in the accused being fined Rs. 4. The case was taken before the High Court on the ground that Mr. Sterndale who tried the case was disqualified to try it inasmuch as he was the salaried Vice-Chairman of the said Municipality, and that no offence under section 19 of the bye-laws of the Municipal Act had been committed. Justices Romesh Chunder Mitter and Field heard the petition and have set aside the conviction on the ground that Mr. Sterndale as Vice-Chairman had sufficient interest to disqualify him from trying the case, and also that no offence under section 19 had been committed. We hope this judgment will be held binding in all other cases.

WE ARE glad to learn that Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon accompanied by Dr. Anderson visited the Hospital of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir at Sreenuggur and expressed their great satisfaction with its arrangements and general management.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that the shops of the Hindus at Agra reopened on the 15th instant and that subscriptions are being raised for the purpose of memorializing the Lieutenant-Governor on the action of the Magistrate, and if necessary also to appeal to the Viceroy. We learn that about Rs. 20,000 have been collected. It is proposed to engage Mr. Colvin, the Barrister, for representation of the matter.

WE ARE sorry to see it stated that some disturbances took place at Dinapur between the Hindus and Mahomedans during the Moharum.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

WE LEARN from a contemporary that the Bengal Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on relief works in some of the villages already suffering from scarcity in the north of Tirhut, and Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner, has gone to the district on a tour of inspection, and to organize the works.

THE LATE MRS. FORSTER has left two valuable bequests, one of Rs. 9000, for the endowment of a scholarship tenable by a girl "of Christian parentage in the Pratt Memorial School," and the other of Rs. 40,000 to the District Charitable Society for the benefit of the Society. Sreemutty Gourmony Dasi has also made a bequest to the Society of Rs. 6000 for the support of Hindu paupers.

THE ENGLISHMAN thus concludes a sensible article on the Rent Bill :

The present Bill is admittedly founded upon the report of the Rent Commission, modified only in so far as the Secretary of State found himself unable to agree to proposals which were diametrically opposed to all the law and custom of Bengal. We, therefore, think that the public are entitled to demand that a Bill founded upon such a basis should not be rushed incontinently through the Council, but that fresh Commission should issue to a body of experienced officers (we are not aware how diverse their opinions may be), that this Commission should, if necessary, spend two, or even three years in the mafasal taking evidence as to the actual condition and relations existing between landlord and tenant, deriving therefrom its knowledge of existing custom, and not depending for it upon the study of any amount of books and ancient works. Upon evidence collected by an impartial committee, legislation could be based which would command respect. Even those who might differ from the conclusions to which such a Commission might arrive would have, at any rate, the satisfaction of knowing that no stone had been left unturned to find out the actual condition of the agricultural classes of the country. They would not have the feeling, which it is now impossible that they should not have, that vested interests are about to be sacrificed to theoretical ideas, and this without the slightest attempt to verify the practicability of those theories, or to see how far they are suitable to the existing conditions of the country.

We say *ditto*.

THE PIONEER makes the following remarks on last Saturday's meeting of the landholders anent the Rent Bill :

Quite apart from any question of the merits or defects of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the meeting at Calcutta last Saturday must be regarded as an event of no little importance. It is not because it revealed the dislike of the Bengal landholders to the measure, which every one knew to exist before, and still less for the intrinsic value of the arguments brought forward that the protest is remarkable, but for the singular way in which one speaker after another attributed the legislation which they were met to complain to the Radical tendencies of the Indian Government. The point was brought up again and again, and in no measured language. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the chairman, for example, is found saying :—"Unfortunately the wave of communism has invaded our shores from the far west, and engulfed some of our highest officials—our lawful guardians. The theory that the land of the country belongs to the people is dominant with them :" and other passages might be quoted from the speech in the same tenor. Rajah Sir Jotendromohun Tagore, who followed, used very similar language. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had not approached the subject in the impartial way which they had a right to expect from the responsible guardians of the country. "Unfortunately" he is reported to have said, "Radicalism has taken such strong hold on the minds of our Governors that it has become almost hopeless to have a fair discussion on the land question for all arguments which go against their preconceived notions have scarcely any chance of a hearing." And when an English speaker said that the school of reformers now to the fore had for its guiding maxim that the thing which exist cannot be right and that it was "reveling in a debauch of revolutionary legislation," his words were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Our contemporary ought to have added that the Government in persisting in the Bill in spite of the adverse opinion of experienced local officers, is preferring theory to knowledge.

OUR MUNIFICENT TOWNSMAN Babu Kallykissen Tagore has given to the Backergunj Hitaishini Sabha a donation of Rs. 875 being amount of a decree which he has obtained in a certain suit in Backergunj. Babu Kallykissen Tagore is one of the principal landholders of that district.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE having recently sanctioned the creation of a new post, called the Assistant Comptroller of Postal Accounts, in charge of the Postal Savings Bank, on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600 per mensem, Babu Wooma Charan Das, Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office, has been appointed to it.

THE PUNJAB TIMES says that the shoe question has cropped up at Rawalpindi. We give the case in our contemporary's own words :

The hero of the present case is a Captain, Captain Owen, Adjutant of the Royal Artilery Corps stationed here, and the victim, a clerk of our office, a respectable Native gentleman. It appears that the clerk went to the Adjutant's Office for the clearance of a Bill for printing executed in our press. While speaking with office clerks about his business, Captain Owen entered the Office room and seeing the stranger asked his clerk who he was and was informed that he had come for the settlement of the printer's bill. Upon this the Captain asked our clerk why he had come into the room with his shoes on. The clerk replied that he did not know that he had to put off his shoes before entering his office as none told him of it; if he knew he would have surely obeyed and asked pardon of Captain if he had unintentionally offended him. But the deity would not be propitiated, say what he could. The gallant Captain without another word began to strike him with a whip he had in his hand and ordered him to clear out of the room. The clerk of course cleared out but he was called back again by the Captain and with a few more stripes of the whip told him never to come again to his office with his shoes on. This cowardly and thoroughly unprovoked assault on the part of Captain Owen has excited the deepest indignation among the Native community. But as the Captain is about to be proceeded against we reserve further remarks for the present. We feel, however, constrained to inform our readers that the Native gentleman was in English shoes and not the "objectionable" Punjabee nagra.

We hope this case will attract the atttention of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught for report to our Queen-Mother.

SATURDAY 24TH, NOVEMBER.

THE EDITOR of the *Pioneer* is in Calcutta and is evidently visiting some gentlemen, who are in the habit of pulling the wires of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. He has written a second article on the landholders' meeting anent the Tenancy Bill, in which he flatly contradicts his first. In the first place he says that Mr. Thompson cannot be said to be a radical, and yet he supports the Bill. But the *ti* ought to remember that Mr. Thompson is in the hands of two Irish radicals, one of whom is his Secretary. Let the writer read the speech of Mr. Thompson at the second reading of the Tenancy Bill. Did he not say that he will not go behind Act X of 1859 and yet has he not in his minute gone much behind and beyond Act X. of 1859 and the present Bill ? Then the writer says that it is the Agricultural Department, which has the Bill in its hands, and that Mr. Mackenzie is not the Secretary to that Department. Mr. Buck is the Secretary to this Department. Has he ever touched the Rent Bill ? As for Mr. Tupper did he design the Bill ? So much for the *Pioneer's* facts.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the English translation of the Mahavaratha, Part IV, issued by Babu Protap Chunder Roy. His punctuality is commendable.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Taki on the 14th ultimo for the purpose of devising means for the construction of a bridge over the Jollalpore Khal. The Sub-Divisional Officer presided and the meeting was attended by most of the influential zemindars and landholders of the neighbourhood. On the subscription list being opened Rs. 1300 were subscribed on the spot and two of the Taki zemindars, Babus Surendranath Rai Chowdhry and Joteendronath Rai Chowdhry have undertaken to make up the difference in cost between the subscriptions raised and the amount required. A Sub-Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising and realizing subscriptions. It consists of the following gentlemen among others —Babus Essanchunder Roy, Krishnachunder Roy, Krishnachunder Ghose, Lolitmohun Dutt, Juggodishchunder Roy, Hemnath RoyChowdhry and Rajkrishna Dutt.

WE HAVE had lying before us for a long time Babu Beeressur Panday's philosophical work entitled "Manub Tutwa" or a treatise on the social, moral and intellectual position of man. It shews much thought and original research. In treating of such subjects, such as Man, Universe, Creation, God our author is necessarily deeply abstruse and perhaps not always intelligible to the general reader. Babu Beeressur is at times bold. He has his reasons for maintaining polytheism and the zenana system.

WE HAVE received from Messrs. Money and Co. of 71 Bentinck Street their prospectus of the "Calcutta Exhibition Gazette," which they propose to issue and continue during the Exhibition season. The first number will be out immediately after the opening ceremony and will be published once a week. The paper will contain everything relating to the Exhibition whether exhibits, buildings, or ceremonies connected with it.

WE HAVE received a copy of a letter which Mr. Seymour Keay has addressed Lord Ripon from Hyderabad, Deccan, on the subject of the new scheme for railway extension in the Nizam's territories and for buying up the property of the existing Railway Company. Mr. Keay shows very convincingly how ruinous the scheme will prove to the native State.

THERE WERE 256 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th November 1883 of which 26 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 80 from fevers, 27 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 29 from pthisis and asthma 12 from spleen diseases, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 55. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 36·5.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, November 20.—It is officially announced that the Queen's health has considerably improved, and that her walking powers are in a large measure restored.

21.—The Fenian called Poolee has been sentenced to death at Dublin for the murder of the Fenian Kenny, on suspicion of the latter giving information to the police. Admiral Dowel succeeds Admiral Willes as Commander of the British Naval Squardron in Chinese waters.

M. de Lesseps, speaking at a meeting at Newcastle yesterday, promised the speedy abolition of the Surtax on steamers passing through the Suez Canal and also of the Pilotage dues. He further promised a reduction of transit and the establishment of an office of the Company in London, together with an increased English representation on the Board of Directors. He also suggested the formation of an English Consultative Committee for the purpose of giving advice to the Board. M. de Lesseps's proposals were favorably received by the meeting. The *Daily Telegraph* this morning publishes a telegram stating that Marquis Tseng has declared to the French

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Government that an attack upon Bacninh would be considered by the Chinese Government as a *casus belli*. In the meanwhile orders have been given to Admiral Courbet to proceed with his attacks. News from Central Africa states that M. De Brazza has arrived at Stanleypool. Difficulties in connection with the appearance of M. De Brazza and his force are being raised by Mr. Stanley, and conflict between the two parties is expected.

23.—The London Press this morning call for a postponement of the evacuation of the British troops from Egypt. The Chinese Government has sent a vigorous note to the Powers, reasserting the Suzerainty of China over Annam, and stating that, in case of war being declared, the responsibility of such a declaration will rest upon France. A general strike of coal miners is expected to take place on December the 1st.

Cairo, November 18.—Some hill tribes attacked and routed on November 6th, the Egyptian re-inforcements *en route* to the Soudan, forty-five miles South of Suakim. Consul Moncrieff and 489 men were killed, fourteen making their escape to Suakem which the hill tribes attacked. The attack however, was repulsed, but a fresh attack is imminent, and the population are taking to flight.

22.—Later particulars, referring to the annihilation of the army under the command of General Hicks, state that the battle lasted three days from November 2nd to November 5th, and only one man escaped.

22.—Fuller particulars now to hand state the Mahdi's force consisted of 300,000 (query) men, and the force under General Hicks numbered 10,500 including ten British officers. General Hicks when attacked formed square, which was broken on the third day, after severe fighting. The Egyptian Government will concentrate the remainder of the Soudan force at Khartoum. It is understood that Sir Evelyn Baring recommends the Egyptian Government to abandon the Soudan expedition.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Account of the External Land Trade of British India for the three months, April to June 1883. 2. Report on the Railway-Borne Traffic of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for 1882-83. 3. Report of the Census of Bengal, 1881—3 Vols. 4. South Australia, its History, Production and Natural Resources. By G. P. Stood. (Written for the Calcutta Exhibition.) 5. Speeches of Mr. J. A. Taylor and Mr. C. H. Hopwood on Vaccination in the House of Commons, June 19th 1883. 6. Sir Lyon Playfair's Logic. By W. J. Collins M.D., B.Sc. B. Sc. 7. The Mischief threateded by the Bengal Tenancy Bill—A paper read before the East India Association. By Roper Lethbridge Esq., C.I.E. 8. Journal of the East India Association Nos. 1 and 2 Vol. XV. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association for November, 1883. 10. The Orient for November 1883. 11. The Vaccination Enquirer and Health-Review Vol. V. No. 56, November, 1883. 12. *Mahabharata*—English translation, published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy, Part IV. 13. Buna Sobhana—a story in Bengali, Part I. By Tarakali Chuttopadhya. 14. Bharutendu, a Hindi Journal published at Muthura for Kartik 1290 B. E.

THERE is a rumour afloat that Mr. Garrett having been passed over in connection with the Principalship of the Presidency College has gone on leave with a view to retire. There is no truth in this rumour. Mr. Garrett has gone on leave for the sake of urgent private affairs, and on the expiration of his leave he will return to duty.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has lost one of his right-hand men, Babu Kalinath Mitter, Assistant Surgeon. The Maharaja has shewn his appreciation of the deceased doctor's services by settling on his three minor sons a stipend of Rs. 20 each.

WE ARE glad to learn that there has been considerable improvement in the health of our eminent countryman, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who has been suffering from a severe attack of diabetes.

WE OBSERVE that the people of Howrah have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor praying that an opportunity may be given to them to state their opinion for the consideration of Government before their district is dismembered. We make no doubt that His Honor will comply with this reasonable prayer.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 6½ P.M.

Subject: Electrical Discharges in high Vacua; Crookes' Tubes (Concluded).

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

V.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

THE Lieutenant-Governor gives it as his opinion that the enactment of the Bill should not be delayed longer. His Honor says: "If there really be any persons who, in the face of the overwhelming accumulation of evidence afforded by the discussions of the past ten years, still question the necessity of legislation on the broad lines of this Bill, then it is quite hopeless to expect that anything the Lieutenant-Governor could say would convince them." Could anything be more fallacious than this reasoning? If there is no room for difference of opinion on "the necessity of legislation on the *broad lines* of this Bill," then why is there so much difference of opinion? To say that there is necessity for legislation is one thing, but to say that there is "necessity for legislation on the *broad lines* of this Bill" is quite another. It is strange that this marked difference has not struck such a shrewd observer as the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor adds, "recent experience in these provinces has accentuated the necessity for legislation, which has already been recognized most distinctly by the zemindars themselves." Yes, the zemindars of Bengal urged the necessity of legislation, but have they urged it "on the *broad lines* of this Bill?" If this be the deliberate opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, then he has not, we submit with due deference, either read the past correspondence of the zemindars on the subject or has not understood its real meaning. Would the zemindars apply the knife to their own throats and ask for the confiscation of their own rights by assenting to "the *broad lines of* this Bill"? Yet Mr. MacDonnell has managed to so put the above two sentences together as to imply that the zemindars do not "question the necessity of legislation on the *broad lines* of this Bill." Mr. Rivers Thompson, therefore, hopes that "no time may be lost in bringing to a close a controversy the settlement of which is essential to good administration, peace; and progress in Bengal." Now, may we ask which would be more conducive to "good administration, peace and progress in Bengal?"—the passing or non-passing of the Bill. If as is generally believed and admitted by experienced revenue officers the passing of the Bill in its present form will set class against class, reduce proprietory rights to naught and the zemindars to cyphers, flood the country with litigation, and ruin both the zemindar and the *bona fide* cultivator—we ask whether the passing of such a measure will promote "good administration, peace, and progress in Bengal." We have too high a respect for Mr. Thompson's knowledge of the country, ability, and honesty of purpose to believe for a moment that he really entertains such an opinion. We will now consider the detailed criticisms of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the first place the Lieutenant-Governor does not agree to the proposal to legislate for Bengal and Behar separately. His Honor admits that "differences do exist between both portions of these provinces in some respects, he is not prepared to say that they are such as to call for divided treatment. It is true that in Bengal the demand for legislation came, in the first instance, from the landlords, who urgently pressed for increased facilities for enhancing and realising rents, while in Behar the cry was from the ryots for protection from illegal enhancement and ejectment. It is also true that in Bengal the extent to which sub-infeudation has gone produces difficulties in adjusting the mutual relations of proprietor, tenure-holder, and ryot, while in Behar those difficulties are less developed. It is further true that in some districts of Behar the system of corn-rents is far more prevalent than in the districts of Bengal Proper. But granting all this, an examination of these points of apparent difference will show that the differences are of degree, rather than of essence; while in Bengal we have well-marked instances of the same evils which depress industry and disturb the public peace in the Patna Division." We do not wish to draw an invidious comparison between Bengal and Behar, nor do we wish to pull contrarywise, but no one, who has eyes to see, can deny that the state of things in Bengal and Behar is widely different. We emphatically deny that any influences are at work in Bengal, "which depress the agricultural industry or disturb the public peace." The ryots of Bengal are notoriously far better off than perhaps any class of peasantry in any other part of the Indian continent. They are better fed, better clothed and better housed, and have far greater independence than their brethren in any other part of the country. We have adduced proofs of this statement from the Resolutions of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and what more evidence is necessary in support of our position? We are told that "if ejectment, as a means of extorting enhanced rents widely prevails in Behar, evidence is not wanting that a similar practice is in vogue even in the most forward districts of Bengal." But where is the evidence that ejectment is had recourse to in Bengal to any appreciable extent whether for the realization of rent or enhancement of rent? It may be exceptionally resorted to here and there, but as a rule it is seldom applied for or decreed. The zemindars and the local officers equally deny that ejectment is to any large extent resorted to in Bengal. We should like to see the evidence on which Mr. MacDonnell so largely relies. He asks, "does a Behar zemindar or thikadar attach the whole crop of the ryot to compel payment of an increased *jumma* or legally irrecoverable arrears?—the Bengal zemindar applies corresponding pressure through suits for monthly kists, or through some other legal device, in order that he may (as one recently ventured to tell a sub-divisional officer) "by hook or by crook" raise the rents and break the rates." Now, are suits for monthly kists common? Will Mr. MacDonnell make up a statement from the records of the Courts and publish it? But where it is the custom, why should not monthly kists be demanded? Further, if a putnidar has to pay in monthly kists, is he not entitled to demand monthly kists? This was the position of Babu Monohur Mookerjea of Otterparah, to whose case Mr. MacDonnell refers. He ought to have commended the moderation of the putnidar, who though himself bound to pay the rent to his superior landlord monthly, and therefore in equity entitled to monthly payment from his ryots, and though fortified with kabuliyats from his ryots to that effect, still did not institute more than a dozen suits of this description. Not content with this, Mr. MacDonnell charges the Bengal zemindar with harassing the ryot with "some other legal device." What other "legal device" does he mean? Why does he not name it? Why does he make dark insinuations? What is again a "legal device?" If it is legal, why is it to be condemned? Why has the legislature opened the "device?" If it was not to be availed of, then it should not have been enacted into law, and if people are to be blamed for availing themselves of legal remedies, then the Government which carps at such illegality should make room for some other, which has more common sense about it. Then a solitary zemindar, the unfortunate Monohur Mookerjea of Oterperah, was accused of defying the Serampore Magistrate by telling him or his amla in his face that he will raise his rents "by hook or crook." This the zemindar emphatically denies, and we believe him, because no zemindar would be so foolhardy as to use such language before a Magistrate, before whom it is his lot to quake. But supposing that this solitary zemindar did indulge in this bravado are we to suppose that all zemindars are of that ilk? Did Mr. MacDonnell realize his own responsibility when he put such words into the mouth of his chief? Did he for a moment reflect that these words implied a bias, a prejudice, which no ruler of men should imbibe or give vent to—far less should a man of Mr. Thompson's temperement and conscientious scruples cherish? Mr. MacDonnell goes on: "Where Behar landlords shift their ryots from field to field (as they have admitted they do) to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights, the Bengal zemindar can apply no less potent pressure, if one may judge from the "agreements" which are registered in such widely different districts as the 24-Pergunnahs and Mymensing." Now, what are these diabolical agreements? One of them we have seen. It imports to be a declaration on the part of the ryot that he shall not claim occupancy right. Now, is such an agreement illegal? On the contrary does not Act X of 1859 declare that there shall be no occupancy right, where

there may be any express contract to the contrary? Does not this provision imply that the zemindar has a right to enter into such a contract? But it is notorious that such contracts are rare. If they had been common, then 90 per cent. of the ryots of Bengal would not have acquired the right of occupancy. And knowing this fact how could Mr. MacDonnell pen the above? Was it with a view to prejudice the Bengal zemindars in the eyes of the Government of India and the public? We confess we had better opinion of Mr. MacDonnell. Ordinarily he seems to be fair and just, and we had thought that he would carry his general fairness of dealing into the Rent Bill controversy. But we have been disappointed. It may be that he has been worked upon by some baleful influences not perceptible to the outside public. But he ought to bear in mind that he has a double responsibility, we mean he is responsible for himself and for the good name of his Chief. We do not at all mean that the Secretary should not give his own opinion, right or wrong, but we submit that he should not distort facts, or misdirect conclusions. An honest statement of facts many a time precludes outrageous conclusions. We stop here to-day.

THE LANDHOLDERS' MEETING.

WE said last week that the landholders' meeting at the Town Hall on the 17th instant was a great success. We call it a success not only because it was attended by picked representatives of the landholding interest from different parts of the country, not only because the Europeans and Natives have gone hand in hand in this movement, but also because the arguments advanced against the Bill were of the strongest description possible. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the President of the British Indian Association and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, presided, and he made a powerful speech which we are sorry to observe has been imperfectly reported in the papers. He dwelt chiefly on the published official opinions on the Bill and particularly on the Lieutenant-Governor's minute. He said:

"One would have supposed that, in forwarding the opinions of all these different officers and opinions of such diverse character, the Bengal Government report would have given us a collected review of the Bill, pointing out the errors of such officials as had committed mistakes, and pointing out where the opinions were founded on fact and correct. Nothing of the kind occurs; there is a good deal in the way of analysis, but no real analysis of the different opinions. Every paragraph begins with the same remark—"Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion." Of course, if the opinion had come from his Grace the Archbishop, or His Holiness the Pope, it would have been something. But, in forwarding opinions of this kind, we had a right to expect a little more criticism and a more extended review.

Again:

The cardinal principle on which the report of the Government is based is policy—not right, not contract, not old binding acts and regulations and laws, but policy. Let us do wrong that good may come of it. Rob the zemindars that the ryots may thrive. Acting on this principle, it is proposed that the land shall be taken from the zemindar and given to the ryot, and I look upon this right of sale as the drop of rendet which has entirely coagulated the whole of the milk of human kindness which the Government has awarded to us in this Tenancy Bill. The mover of the Bill was perfectly aware that the right of sub-letting would place the ryots in a position in which they would have no legal protection. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was fully aware of it. He says his hold is the occupancy right; and deprived of this he becomes a pauper, unable to sue, and becomes an encumbrance on the community and an embarrassment to the Government. Yes, the law that has been proposed is to create a large class of men who are to be an encumbrance on the community, and a source of embarrassment to the Government, and that is the great good given to the ryots at the sacrifice of the zemindars. Mr. Rivers Thompson will not listen to history; he will not listen to experience; he will not listen to old laws.

Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore ably and logically criticized the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute. He thus began:

Of the two sets of opinions which found expression during the time when enquiry was being made previous to the Permanent Settlement with regard to the real status of the zemindars, the Lieutenant-Governor has evidently adopted the one which is the most popular at the present day, though opposed to the vital principles of the Settlement. One fact, they say, is worth a hundred theories, and the single fact that the then responsible rulers of the country, who founded and consolidated the British Empire in the East, and introduced the admirable administrative system, the wisdom of which has been tested by the working of a century, had, after the fullest enquiry for which they had the best opportunity, come to the conclusion that the zemindars were the actual proprietors of the soil, and had concluded the perpetual settlement with them,—I say, this single fact should have set the question at rest for all time. But unfortunately for our country the wave of Communism has invaded our shores from the far West and engulfed some of our highest officials—our lawful guardians. The theory that the land of the country belongs to the people is dominant with them, and the musty records of the Permanent Settlement are laid under contribution. In order to support their foregone conclusions, every passage that favours their opinions is prominently brought forward; and everything that goes against their views is either ignored or attempted to be explained away.

The Maharaja thus concluded:

One word more, and I have done. Let it not be supposed that I am opposed to the true interests of the ryots. I hold that the interests of the landlord and tenant are closely bound up with each other. That if a contended peasantry is a country's pride, it is also the landlord's strength and mainstay. I am sure that my fellow zemindars are willing to make legitimate concessions to the ryots, and we have already made several suggestions to that effect. But the more we give in, the more is demanded from us. It is against this wholesale confiscation policy of Extreme Radicalism that I humbly but strongly protest.

Mr. Keswick, who seconded the Maharaja in a lucid speech thus described the leading character of the Bill:

The Government puts its hand in our pocket, takes out a part of the contents, and gives it to our tenants; then tells us that by an ancient law, wrongly allowed to fall into desuetude for about a hundred years, the tenants have an inherent right to that portion. Is it just to do this against the law as it has been administered, and against the custom which has prevailed for the last one hundred years? Is it not most unjust to do it when, as shown by the excellent pamphlet published by Mr. Bell, the ancient law was the reverse of what the framers of the Bill state it to have been?

He then went on:

It is unfortunate, gentlemen, that some of the officials who were connected with the preparing of this Rent Bill are Irishmen known to hold anti-landlord views. (Applause). I have the greatest respect for the honour and ability of the gentlemen to whom I refer, but the fact of their holding such views makes us feel that it would have been more satisfactory to all parties had their counsels not been sought in this matter.

Maharaja Norendra Krishna, who supported the Resolution, briefly but effectively exposed the chief defects of the Bill. He said:

The way in which the relation between the superior and subordinate landed classes is about to be disturbed, and the freedom of contract shackled at every step by the various clauses of the Bill; would, for all practical purposes, set the pledge of Government at nought.

The cultivating classes, according to the report of a distinguished Revenue Commissioner, are already more powerful than the landlords who would now be made mere rent receivers or annuitants. The practically one-sided character of the Bill which curtails the rights of landlords, and confers additional privileges and rights on the ryots, will, it is feared, reverse the existing peaceful state of things, and determine the ryots to assume a hostile attitude to the zemindars. It is well-known to revenue officers that, with their absolute power, with the awe the name of Government inspires, and with very summary proceedings sanctioned by the law, they find great difficulty in realising rents from the khas mehal tenants. They can, therefore, well imagine what would be the fate of zemindars and other landowning classes, if the Bill be passed in its present form, hampering still more the already hampered proceedings for the realisation of rents. The landlords must give up all hopes of managing their zemindari affairs profitably to themselves, and of advancing the interest of the ryots. If once the latter class lose the respect due to the former, and see the means provided by law to put off payment, they would practically escape from it, and the result would be the sale of zemindaris and the expropriation of their owners.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, who followed the Maharaja, brought his ripe experience and judgment to bear upon the criticism of the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor. We transcribe the following from his speech:

His Honour justifies the necessity of the Bill on the ground that the landholders themselves first raised the cry for an amendment of the Rent Law, but knowing what everybody knows, the nature of the amendment that the landholders wanted His Honour should have seen that no amount of sophistry could justify such a conclusion. There are other errors pervading the minute which show how truly weak is the case for the defenders of the Bill. When His Honour reads Sections 37-39 of the Reg. VIII of 1793 to mean that no land was recognised as Khamar unless it existed as such in 1765, when he gives to a judgment of Mr. Justice Field an interpretation quite the reverse of its true interpretation, when he states, in spite of eminent judicial authority to the contrary, that Act X of 1859 simply restored to the ryots the right of occupancy which they before enjoyed, when he concludes from a reading of the regulation that every agreement between zemindar and ryot was formerly subjected to official control, when he impresses a passage from a despatch of the Court of Directors relating to illegal cesses to do duty as proof of the power of the State to determine rates of rent, when he assumes the existence of a custom for the sale of occupancy holdings from registration returns without bearing in mind that most of those sales were not recognised until after the payment of salamies, when he confesses to a want of knowledge of the actual share of the produce which before and at the time of the Permanent Settlement formed the basis of rent, when he speaks of deposits of rent by royts before Act X of 1859 became law, when he uses the term dearah to signify alluvial lands in the plains, and when he regards the limit of appeal in suits of less value than Rs. 50 as a "very great concession to zemindars," His Honour exposes the true nature of the foundation on which the superstructure has to be raised, and of the materials with which it has to be constructed. I do not grudge His Honour the pleasure of speaking complacently of the moderation of Government in having increased the rental of the Khoorda estate from Rs. 1,52,000 to Rs. 2,42,000 only; but I humbly submit that if facts and figures relating to khas mehals and private estates were carefully arranged side by side, and compared with one another the necessity for legislation for "good administration, peace and prosperity," as His Honour puts it, would be found nearer home.

Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea, who moved the second Resolution, spoke boldly and ably. He thus characterized the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State:

The despatch of the Government of India is an unique document. While professing to give an impartial history of the measure it is thoroughly one-sided, and the statement of facts which it contains, is very far from being fair to the landholders. In spite of indubitable evidence to the contrary it describes the zemindars prior to the Permanent Settlement as mere rent collectors; it assumes a power in the Government of the country to determine the rates of rent payable by ryots, although the result of the elaborate enquiry on the point conducted by Sir John Shore led, quite to the very opposite conclusion; it represents the Government as having unqualified power under the reservation clause in Reg. I of 1793 to legislate in the matter without indicating in the faintest manner that that power is strenuously questioned by landholders, it ignores Reg. VIII and other Regs. of 1793, and broadly states that the Permanent Settlement left the rights of ryots unascertained and undefined; it gives in support of unfounded assertions isolated passages from state papers which were either discarded or which read in a proper light bear quite a contrary meaning; it indulges in vague reflections on the oppressive conduct of landholders, and describes the ryots as a down-trodden class of men, and it sets forth the case of the Pubna ryots, and the present relations of landlord and tenant in a way so as to lead any one outside the country to think that Bengal is on the verge of a widespread agrarian disturbance. It is on the strength of representations like these that the sanction of the Secretary of State to the principles of this iniquitous Bill was obtained.

Mr. Bell seconded the Resolution with characteristic ability:

The memorial to the Secretary of State is before you, and it asks the Secretary of State before he condemns the Zemindars to hear what they have to say in their defence. The Zemindars complain that the case has not been fairly stated by the Government of India, and they ask him to reconsider his decision in the light of the facts their memorial discloses. The views advocated in the Government of India's despatch were admittedly the views of the peasant proprietary school, and we ask the Secretary of State not to base his decision upon the views of any particular school, but upon the law of the land and principles of fairness to any class and interest in the country. If we are able to show that the despatch of the Government of India was misleading, we have a right to expect that the Secretary of State will reconsider his decision. This is, it seems to me, a question of justice and nothing more.

Mr. Hill in moving the third Resolution gave some home-thursts to the Government. He said:

It has been framed by those who call themselves Reformers; but who are really Revolutionists. Men may differ in the means they use to attain that goal of perfection which all desire to reach, but they are all in their own way reformers at heart (hear, hear.) But different schools of reformers do differ in this. All instinct is blind, and there are certain reformers who give full free unfettered play to the blind impulses of their reforming instinct, others control these impulses by reason based upon experience. Time brings one's school after another to the surface, and at present one of these schools is at the surface which revels in a debauch of revolutionary legislation. (Applause.) That type wont last for ever fortunately for mankind, but while it does last, it is for all men who have the interests of this country at heart to withstand this deed of revolution, or at all events, to bring to bear upon these measures the light of practical experience and the light of past history.

Babu Keshub Chunder Acharji Chowhdry, Zemindar, Mymensing, in seconding the third Resolution, thus gave vent to his feelings:

If a man can complain when he is flogged, I do not see why I should not be able to speak when I am fleeced; but, gentlemen, you must bear in mind that, in denying to myself the amount of eloquence necessary for the purpose of condemning this Tenancy Bill, I virtually deny to myself the power of uttering articulate language; for if I can complain to the nearest magistrate when I am robbed of my moveables, I do not know why I should not be able to condemn this Bill which attempts to rob me of my immoveables. Gentlemen, I need scarcely tell you that this Bill is looked upon by the public Zemindars and non-Zemindars as an attempt to commit "dacoity *in excelsis*." I had talks about this Bill with many of the ryots of Mymensingh. Perhaps, you will not be surprised to hear that the intelligent portion of the ryots entertain very great misgivings about this Bill; they say that the Government by creating some new rights in our favour, will probably demand a new tax from us.

We have not space for more extracts. The reader will doubtless see from the extracts given the character of the speeches delivered, the cast of thought among the different speakers, and the current of feeling among the whole body of landholders. The Bill it is generally held will benefit neither the zemindar nor the ryot. It therefore behoves the Government to consider whether it should pass a measure which will lay the axe at the root of "the peace, progress, and prosperity" of the country.

We observe that some of our contemporaries are very angry because the Native zemindars

have coalesced with the European zemindars in oppposing the Tenancy Bill. We cannot understand that where the interests of both Europeans and Natives are identical, why both should not fight under a common banner?

THE BENGAL CENSUS OF 1881.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Bengal Census of 1881 brings into prominence some of the worst defects of a bureaucracy. A bureaucracy has no sympathy with the people, and hardly appreciates the services rendered by the people. But it knows well how to praise itself. This quality is conspicuous in the Resolution before us. The Resolution thus begins:

The second complete census of the Province of Bengal was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881, rather more than nine years after the first census of 1872. The Report, which is now submitted by Mr. Bourdillon, gives an account of every stage of operations, from the appointment of the Census Committee of July 1877 to the conclusion of the actual enumeration and the compilation of the returns. It contains in the form of 31 elaborate tabular statements the whole of the immense mass of statistical information that has been collected, together with careful and closely-reasoned dissertations on every point of interest which they disclose. As a contribution to the statistical history of this Province, it cannot fail to be of the highest value. It possesses marked literary excellence; while the wealth of information which it presents on every branch of the subject testifies to the high administrative ability, and to the industry and acumen of its author.

The Census was taken on the 17th February 1881, and the Report was not submitted we believe till August 1883 or till after more than two years and a half, and the Government is overflowing with the praise of the "high administrative ability, industry and acumen of its author." The best proof of the "industry" is given in the two years and a half taken in the preparation and submission of the returns and report; of "acumen" in the display of arithmetical knowledge in the accounting of the increase of the Christian population of the province, which even the indulgent Bengal Government has not been able to swallow, and "high administrative ability" in a rising in Sonthalstan, due not a little to his instructions though it was nipped in the bud by the vigour, and wisdom of Sir Ashley Eden's Government. Another proof of his "high administrative ability" was in the mutiny, timely discovered by a Native Superintendent, among the clerks of his Calcutta establishment. Not content with the high-flown praise at the outset of the Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to record the following in the concluding para:

The whole of the census operations of the Province, with the exception of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, were from first to last in charge of Mr. Bourdillon, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial thanks are due for the ability, energy and unflagging zeal with which, for upwards of three years, he has devoted himself to the execution of this great undertaking. Mr. Bourdillon bears conspicuous testimony to the valuable assistance rendered to him by Mr. E. N. Baker, now Under Secretary to this Government, and Baboo Komodnath Mookerjee, the Superintendent of Cuttack Office. Mr. Rivers Thompson desires to place on record his high sense of the services rendered by the district officers of Bengal, without whose hearty co-operation and vigilance the swarming population of this great Province could not have been numbered with such signal success.

So it is all butter and honey for Mr. Bourdillon. Among the host of Natives employed there is only one fortunate man, who comes in for a word of praise. The Civilian Assistant as a matter of course gets his *kudos*. And the district officers—we are told that "without their hearty co-operation and vigilance the swarming population of this great province could not have been numbered with such signal success." What did these "district officers" do? We hope we do not exaggerate when we say that for the most part they issued orders, not unfrequently written by their head-clerks and Deputies, while it was the Sub-Divisional officers, to whose lot had fallen the brunt of the work, but not one of them comes in for a kind word. We know several Sub-Divisional officers who broke their health in this work, but who cares for them? It is Mr. Bourdillon, whose "wealth of information" is unbounded and the District Officers, whose industry has been unflagging—it is they who have done the great work of the Bengal Census of 1881! Let us examine the Resolution a little further. In para 3 we are told—

The general lines on which the Census of Bengal was taken were laid down in this Government Circular No. 4, dated 6th February 1880. The duty of superintending the operations in each district was entrusted to the district officer. Each thanna was divided into a convenient number of circles varying in size according to local circumstances. Each circle was similarly sub-divided into ten or more blocks. The officer in charge of each circle, known as the circle supervisor, was provided with a tracing of the district map supplied by the Boundary Commissioner, and a list of the survey villages within his circle. He then went carefully over the area under his charge, checking and comparing his list of villages upon the ground, entering all new villages and hamlets which he found, including those cases where groups of houses surveyed as part of an existing village had since grown to be separate villages or tolahs with distinct names of their own, referring all such new villages and all distinct groups of houses to the survey mouzahs within which they were situated, noting where old villages had disappeared, and where changes of names had occurred, and generally taking care to produce a complete record of the state of things then existing. This being done, two registers were prepared for every thanna—one, Register A, giving the survey villages according to the Boundary Commissioner's list, and the other, Register B, giving the villages actually inhabited at the time according to the corrected records of the circle supervisors. The Deputy Superintendent speaks in the highest terms of the value of the comparison thus instituted.

So the credit of this scheme does not belong to Mr. Bourdillon or to the District Officers. It was all settled in the Bengal Office. Whatever the success of the Census, it was principally due to this scheme. But no, we forget that it was due to "the high administrative ability, industry, and acumen of Mr. Bourdillon."

The financial part of the Census administration is deserving of attention. The Resolution says:

So vast an undertaking as the census of nearly 70 millions of people was necessarily costly. The total expenditure incurred on the Census of Bengal was Rs. 8,55,647-5-11. Of this amount, Rs. 1,87, 621 was expended on the preliminary operations, that is, in making preparations for the census, and in carrying out the actual enumeration. The balance, which amounts to Rs. 6,67,725, represents the expenditure incurred in compiling the returns and publishing the Report and statements. The greater part of the preliminary expenditure, or rather more than a lakh of rupees, represents the cost of printing and paper.

The expenditure on the actual enumeration would have been considerably higher than it was, but for the fact that the census was for the most part taken by unpaid agency. Of the 14,015 supervisors and 192,382 enumerators who were employed upon the work, only 72 of the former and 1,323 of the latter were paid for their services. In Calcutta and Suburbs, it was found impossible to secure the services of a sufficient number of men who would do the work gratuitously, while in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the backward state of education compelled the importation of competent men from outside. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,137, of which Rs. 10,375 was incurred in Calcutta, and Rs. 8,761 in the mofussil. . . . . .
The cost per 1,000 persons has been Rs. 12-2-2, and the Deputy Superintendent points out how favourably this compares with the expenditure in England, where the cost per 1,000 was £5-9-0 in 1841, £5-4-0 in 1851, £4 15-5 in 1861, and about £5-4-2 in 1871.

And how was this wonderful result achieved? The Resolution admits that the "Census was for the most part taken by unpaid agency." And who supplied this "unpaid agency?" The zemindars and the educated natives. The zemindars placed the services of their men at the disposal of the District Officers, who have been so much praised, and also employed new men at their own expense for the benefit of Government, and in not a few towns the educated natives worked as paid enumerators and supervisors. Only in Calcutta this agency was absent because here there was no zemindari system, and because the educated natives were not appealed to to give assistance and co-operation. In the Suburbs we saw with our own eyes highly respectable native gentlemen moving about, keeping up the whole night of the Census, and working like dray horses as supervisors. They also prepared returns at their own expense. In the Mofussil many a resident worked personally. But our bureaucratic Government has not recorded one word by way of acknowledgment of their services. It was owing to this "unpaid agency" the cost of the Census has not exceeded more than 2 pie per head, or Rs. 10 per 1000, whereas the same charge in trained and self-governed England has amounted to about Rs. 55 per 1000. In England the Municipal system is widespread, which ought to reduce the cost, and yet there the cost of the census is more than five-fold. Would any Government, which lays the slightest claim to popular sympathy, have ignored the signal services rendered by the zemindars and the people at large in this great national work?

LOAN BANKS FOR INDIA.

ON the occasion of the passing of the Land Improvement Loans Bill, Mr. Quinton, the Member in charge of the measure and Sir Steuart Bayley who presides over the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, stated in plain terms that the intention to legislate on the subject of agricultural banks in that Bill had been definitely abandoned. Sir Steuart told us that the question of agricultural banks would be dealt with separately and considered with all its difficulties on its own basis; and that the scheme framed by the Government of India for establishing such banks in this country had been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. There can be but little doubt that the new scheme differs materially from that which was announced by Sir Evelyn Baring in his place in the Legislative Council November last year. The late Finance Minister's scheme seems to have collapsed. Sir William Wedderburn, whom we cannot sufficiently admire for the deep interest he takes in the condition of the Deccan peasantry, recently delivered an address on Agricultural Banks in India before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. From what he said on the occasion it appears that he is still endeavouring to interest the British public in the late Finance Minister's scheme. Sir William explained, at the outset, that his purpose was to lay before the Chamber on behalf of the promoters of Bombay and Poona a proposal for extending to India the system of agricultural banks or loan societies. He maintained that the proposal rested on a good commercial basis and was likely to be very profitable to the shareholders. He exhorted the English capitalists to lend a portion of their capital to the Indian ryot, who, he assured them, is the most frugal, the most industrious, and the most religiously desirous of paying all that he owed. Sir William Wedderburn further pointed out that among Indian landholders 9 per cent. was regarded as a very moderate charge for interest, so that a well-organised credit institution which could borrow in England at 4 per cent. would have a working margin of 5 per cent. upon all its operations. He stated that the Government of India had promised valuable assistance in the matter, and the Native bankers and money-lenders were in favour of the scheme. There is, however, reason to believe that the Native bankers and money-lenders of Bombay and Poona are not now so sanguine as to the success of the scheme as they formerly were. Since Sir William Wedderburn's departure for England they have carefully considered the question and begun to entertain doubts regarding the soundness of the scheme. The Government of India, too, has come to the conclusion that the proposal to provide for the recovery of advances that may be made by agricultural banks through Government agency is open to several weighty objections. These objections are, indeed, such as cannot be met.

In order to judge whether the scheme which Sir William Wedderburn has been advocating rests on a good commercial basis or not, it is necessary to consider what security the Indian ryot can give for the repayment of the loans that may be advanced to him. We regret that Sir William's address at Manchester was entirely silent on this most important point. Where adequate and satisfactory security is forthcoming,

land banks in this country are sure to prove a profitable speculation without receiving any assistance from Government. There are some loan banks in Eastern Bengal which are working well. Some interesting information on this subject is given in the General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1882-83. We observe that there are two loan banks in the District of Dacca—one in the Sudder Station of Dacca and the other at Munshigunj. The former was started in March 1880 with the capital of Rs. 20,000, which has gradually been increased to Rs. 1,00,000. This bank has won a large share of public confidence by the excellent management of its Directors. A loan is seldom given without security unless the borrower is known to be well off; and transactions without security are for small sums only up to the present dividends have been declared at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, or Rs. 24 per cent per annum. The loan banks at Munshigunj started with a capital of Rs. 20,000. It lends money on the security of landed property, houses and jewellery, and also on bonds executed by two persons. There is one loan bank at Barrisal, which made a profit at the rate of 12 per cent. during the year. It advances money on the security of landed property and jewellery, and also without any security when the position of the debtor is a sufficient guarantee. There are four loan banks in the Mymensing District—namely, the Nazirabad Loan Office at the Sudder Stations, the Mymensingh Loan Office at Jamalpore, the Sherepore Loan Office at Sherepore; and the Pingna Loan Office at Pingna. The aggregate capital of these four banks amounts to Rs. 1,10,000. They advance money on the security of landed property, houses, jewellery or on the security of Government promissory notes. These institutions, the Commitsioner tells us, have secured the confidence of the public and proved lucrative, returning on an average profits of 18 to 20 per cent. per annum. The Loan Office at Nasirabad makes advances on ryoti tenures, and is prepared to do business in this line to any extent. There is also a Loan Office at Furreedpore, which is in a flourishing state, and commands public confidence. It was originally started in 1865 on a very small capital, with the charitable object of lending money to poor people at lower interest than what is charged by ordinary money-lenders. Loans are granted on mortgage of land (zemindari and putni only, not ryoti) jewellery, promissory notes, on mortgage of houses, or on the personal security of two sureties. No loans are granted on crops or on any goods except jewellery and the like. The amount of deposits in this bank is very large, *viz.*, fixed Rs. 88,393; floating, Rs. 91,868; others bearing interest, Rs. 8,448. The assets consist of outstanding loans Rs. 1,91,787, cash in hand Rs. 35,039; in the District Savings Bank Rs. 3,000; Government promissory notes Rs. 15,000; some landed property, and various other items, aggregating Rs. 2,80,042. The working expenses are a little over 10 per cent. on the profits. The shares, we are informed, have reproduced their original value every fourth year. They are now at a high premium and difficult to obtain. Eight shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each were sold last year under a Civil Court decree for Rs. 201. There is also a Loan Bank at Jessore which is also in a flourishing way and commands public confidence. Sir Steuart Bayley, in his speech on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Charles Crosthwaite's Agricultural Loans Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council last autumn, referred to the success of the Jessore Loan Office and insisted on the desirability of establishing similar institutions in the various parts of the country. But he forgot that private capitalists will not make advances without adequate and sufficient security, even though the borrower be an industrious and honest man.

ANOTHER POLICE OUTRAGE.

WE have received the following particulars of a Police case lately tried by a bench of Honorary Magistrates of this town:

INSPECTOR LEMONDINE. *Vrs.* CHAROO CHUNDER MUTTYLAL

The complainant who is an Inspector of Police in charge of Sec. D. of the Calcutta Police charged the defendant who was a boy of about 18 years with rash driving, assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty, preventing a public servant from execution of duty.

The complainant's story was that on the evening of the Durga Puja Bhasan, the defendant was driving his garry furiously on the Chitpore Road, the complainant and other Policemen called to the defendant to stop but the defendant without listening to them continued to drive furiously, turned down Beadon Street, one of the constables got to the dickey box from behind the garry and stopped the garry opposite Dr. Kanye Lall Dey's house. The defendant pulled the right rein of the horse and caused the garry to upset. Complainant thereupon arrested the defendant and was quietly leading him on to the thanna, when on reaching the Chitpore Road the defendant suddenly struck the complainant a blow with his clenched fist below his left eye which made his nose bleed and made him lose his sight for the time being. This story of the complainant was attempted to be supported by a Jemadar of Police and 3 constables, all of whom contradicted each other. The facts as established by the evidence of the witnesses for the defendant were these. That the defendant was seated on the dickey box of his garry alongside of the coachman, who was driving his garry, that the horse which was spirited one began to shy at the noise of tomtom and the lights which were accompanying the Thackoors passing at the time, whereupon to avoid accident the driver turned the head of the horse to enter Beadon Street and get clear of the crowd, but before the garry turned into Beadon Street one of the constables struck the horse in the face with his baton to prevent the garry turning into Beadon Street, this made the horse fidgetty, whereupon one constable climbed on the dickey from behind and 3 or 4 others mounted from behind, the one that got to the dickey forced the rein from the driver's hands and being a bungler caused the garry to upset, but before this happened the Inspector (complainant) and a Jemadar from the road began belabouring the coachman and the defendant with sticks until the garry upset. The defendant was taken in custody and mercilessly maltreated the whole way to the thanna, a friend of the defendant who was following happening to remonstrate, got thrashed and his coat torn &c.—The story of the prosecution was entirely disbelieved and the case dismissed.

The following is the judgment of the bench of Magistrates:

We do not feel the slightest hesitation in acquitting the defendant of the charge under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant's case is that he was taking the defendant, after his arrest, to the Jorasanko Thana, that the defendant made efforts to get off and on the complainant's refusing to let him go the defendant struck him with his clenched fist, under the left eye. In corroboration of this the complainant examined the house surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, who swore to the fact, that he attended on the complainant a short time after the occurrance and found that there was actually a contused wound on the cheek. This story, corroborated as it is by medical evidence, is further sworn to by the three constables, Ramnarran Misser, Ramdhun Sing and Bhola Misser, and also by Ram Golam Ram, Sergeant of Police attached to Section E. Besides these Mr. Lemondine, prosecutor, has examined one Koonja Laul Mitter, and one Beharylaul Seal. The last witness does not speak to the assault and the witness Kunjolaul is a worthless man, on whom the Court places no confidence whatever. If, however, any reliance could be placed on the evidence of the complainant himself, and of the constables and the Sergeant examined by him, the case under Section 353 would have been made out, for the discrepancies, that there are in that evidence may have been attributed to the length of time that has been elapsed or to the confusion, which must have taken place when the incident elicited by the evidence occurred, but when we turned to the evidence of the witnesses produced by the defendant, not the slightest doubt left in our mind that the story of the prosecution is false. It is clearly proved that the wound, on Mr. Lemondine's cheek, which he attributes to a blow from the defendant and for which (though it was a very slight wound) he went to the Medical College for treatment, but most probably to create evidence against the defendant, was caused not by any blow whatever, but by the upsetting of the carriage, on which the defendant was, by his (Mr. Lemondine's) own fault and by the fault of the constables, who were there. Babu Denonath Sen who holds a respectable post in a Government office and Dr. Doyalchand Banerjee, who is an employee of the Maharaja of Tipporah, have given their evidence in a most straight-forward manner, and have proved the fact set by the defendant, namely that Mr. Lemondine was hurt by the upsetting of the carriage. Besides these two witnesses the defendant has also examined Amirto Laul Sur and Grishchunder Dutt as well as Romzan, who drove the carriage. All these witnesses bear out the defence. In the course of the evidence taken in this case it has appeared that far from defendant striking the complainant, it was the complainant, who struck the defendant, but we refrain from passing any opinion on this portion of the evidence, as it has been stated to us that a complaint has already been made to the proper authorities on the subject.

We therefore acquit the defendant of the charge under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

In respect of the charge under Section 279, we must say that we feel very great hesitation in believing the witnesses for the prosecution after the manner in which they have given the depositions in respect of the assault charged against the defendant, there can be no doubt that some irregularity was committed by the man who drove the carriage, namely, Romzan.

The witnesses for the prosecution says that the carriage was furiously driven on the Chitpore Road, and though the driver was warned and was called upon to stop, he drove on till the constables overtook the carriage in Beadon Street. The story of defence on the other hand is that the constables prevented the coachman to break the line on the Chitpore Road by entering into Beadon Street, that after the garry went into Beadon Street, a hue and cry was raised to stop the garry and then the constables came up. It is a noticable fact that though the evidence for the prosecution shows that while the carriage was driving furiously on the Chitpore Road to the west of Beadon Square, there were constables following the garry calling upon the driver to stop, not one of the constables has been examined.

If what is spoken by the witnesses for the defence and by Jogut Bondoo Dass one of the witnesses for the prosecution regarding the conduct of the jemadar and constables towards the defendant be true, then it would not be strange if the men endeavoured to make out a case against the defendant with a view to screen themselves from blame; on this charge also, therefore we do not think that the evidence for the prosecution is reliable and we acquit the defendant.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAUL MITTER
(Sd.) SHAM CHAND MITTER
Honry. Presidency Mags.
Cal. 13th Nov. 1883.

It is time that Mr. Wlikins should look into the discipline of the Calcutta Police. The mysterious death of a poor compositor of this Press due, according to a Coroner's Jury, to injuries inflicted by some Policemen not identified, and which still remains unavenged, the late Mohurrum affray, and the present case shew that discipline in the Calcutta Police seems to be at a discount. Mr. Wilkins has brought a good name from the Mofussil, and we should be extremely sorry if owing to any circumstances he should forfeit that good name. We should like to know what notice has he taken of the conduct of the Policemen concerned in this matter and so roundly censured by the Magistrates.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

II.

THE second chapter of the Report contains an historical review of education in India. The Commission begin by stating that "since their first appearance in authentic history, the Indians have always enjoyed the reputation of being a learned people. During Brahman ascendancy the knowledge of the Sastras was monopolized by the Brahmans. Education alike among the Mahomedans and the Hindus is based upon religion, and was supported by endowments and bequests *in pios usus*. The East India Company found the four ancient methods of education still at work; in the instruction given by the Brahmans to their disciples in the tols, or seats of Sanskrit learning; and in the maktabs and Madrasas, or schools and colleges of the Mahomedans; and in the large number of humbler village schools which also existed. These village schools gave an elementary education to the trading classes and to the children of the petty landholders and well-to-do families among the cultivators." The East India Company at first confined its attention to oriental education, and a Parliamentary grant for this purpose was voted in 1875. It was not until 1835 it took active steps for the promotion of English Education. Education had from early times received the attention of Government in Madras. The indigenous schools, a relic of very early times, fell far short of modern European standards, but they helped, as elsewhere in India, to raise the general standard of intelligence; and they gave a practical training to their pupils for the affairs of life. The Government of Madras established, in 1826, a Board of Public Instruction, and under the care of that Board, nearly one hundred schools were opened in the rural districts together with a central institution for the training of teachers in Madras. It was not until 1842 that native effort began to work on the modern basis, by the opening of Pachaiyappa's Institution in Madras. The educational history of Bombay prior to 1854 is mainly a record of the work of missionary societies and of the Board of Education established in 1840. During the ascendancy of the Portuguese in Western India, their religious orders had organised a fairly complete system of education, which was developed until their expulsion by the Marathas. The orphanages and colleges established by the Franciscan and Jesuit orders were closed before the middle of the eighteenth century; but the parish schools of the Portuguese territories survived the wreck of the power under which they had grown up. When the British rule established itself in the capital of the Deccan, a remarkable influx of missionary enterprise took place. In 1815, the Bombay Education Society, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, took upon itself the duty of educating the poor, not merely in the Presidency town, but in the adjoining Districts. A vigorous system of indigenous education has, at all times within historical memory, flourished in Bengal. Under the early Brahman civilisation,

the instruction of the youth of the higher castes formed a religious duty, and in the case of the Brahmans themselves, the years devoted to learning were recognised as one of the four periods in the scheme of each man's life. When the English acquired the country, they found a number of scattered institutions, known as tols devoted to Sanskrit instruction on the ancient methods; a number of learned Muhammadans, usually attached to noble families or to mosques, who were engaged in teaching the youth of that creed; and a number of village schools of a humbler sort, which gave a practical, although an irregular, education to the lower orders. These three classes of institutions have been preserved in the educational system introduced by the British in Bengal. The re-organisation of public instruction upon a pre-existing basis has, from the first characterised British educational efforts in Lower Bengal. In 1781, Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India, established the Calcutta Madrasa as a seat of Mahomedan learning. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 recognised in perpetuity the rent-free grants of land enjoyed alike by the Sanskrit tols and the Mahomedan maktabs. The charter of 1813 provided a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to be expended annually on education from the public revenues. In 1823, the Indian Government, under pressure of Parliamentary enquiries and non-official Societies, at length organised measures for giving effect to this provision of its charter. It appointed a Committee of Public Instruction, consisting of distinguished public officers, for the control of education. In 1842-43, the old committee of Public Instruction gave place to a more powerful body, known as the Council of Education. The Council directed its efforts chiefly, although not exclusively, to higher instruction in English and the vernacular. The first step taken by the British Government towards the education of the people in the North-Western Provinces, was the establishment of the Benares Sanskrit College in 1791. During the next half century, the management of education in the North-Western Provinces continued in the hands of the Government of India acting through its Committee of Public Instruction. In 1843, the control of funds was made over to the Local Government, and administered by Local Committees. Until this year, State education concerned itself chiefly with colleges, which in their earlier period were of an oriental character, but became gradually de-orientalised after the publication of Lord William Bentick's Resolution in 1835. In the other Provinces, which are a later acquisition education has been chiefly fostered under the Despatch of 1854. On the publication of that Despatch steps were taken to form an Education Department in each of the great territorial divisions of India as then consituted; and before the end of 1856, the new system was fairly at work. The formation of the separate Departments continued over a period of about 12 years from 1854-55 in the larger Provinces to 1866-67 in the Haidarabad Assigned Districts. A Director of Public Instruction was appointed for each Province, with a staff of Inspectors and Deputy or Assistant Inspectors under him. The organisation of control and inspection remains substantially unchanged to the present day, with such modifications and additions as were required by the creation of new territorial divisions, or by the amalgamation of old ones. The Education Department in each Province acts directly under the orders of the Provincial Government, and has developed a system of working more or less distinctively its own. Everywhere it took over the Government or the Board institutions which had grown up under the earlier efforts of the East India Company. The Despatch of 1854 prescribed the establishment of Universities, and in 1857 the three Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated by Acts of the Indian Legislature. The constitution of these bodies was modelled on that of the London University, with such modifications as were locally needed. We give below the educational Census taken in 1881:

PROVINCE.	Total male popu'ation.	Under instruction.	Able to read and write, but not under instruction.	Proportion to total male population. Males under instruction.	Males who can read and write, but are not under instruction
Madras	15421043	519823	1535790	1 in 30	1 in 10
Bombay { British territory	8497718	271469	672895	1 „ 31	1 „ 12
Bombay { Feudatory States.	3572355	82021	266599	1 „ 43	1 „ 13
Bengal ...	34625591	1009999	1991583	1 „ 34	1 „ 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—British territory ...	22912556	299225	1033458	1 „ 76	1 „ 22
Punjab—British territory ...	10210053	157623	482129	1 „ 65	1 „ 21
Central Provinces—British territory	4959435	76849	157023	1 „ 64	1 „ 25
Assam ...	2503793	33376	79644	1 „ 75	1 „ 31
Coorg ...	100439	4268	8839	1 „ 24	1 „ 11
Haidarabad Assigned Districts	1380492	27347	57827	1 „ 50	1 „ 24
Ajmir	248814	5697	24486	1 „ 44	1 „ 10
Total..	104432329	2487697	6310273	1 „ 42	1 „ 16

PROVINCE.	Total female population.	Under instruction.	Able to read and write, but not under instruction.	Proportion to total female population. Females under instruction	Females who can read and write, but are not under instruction
Madras	15749588	39104	94571	1 in 403	1 in 166
Bombay. { British territory	7956956	18460	32648	1 „ 431	1 „ 244
Bombay. { Feudatory State ...	3368894	2733	5145	1 „ 1232	1 „ 655
Bengal	34911270	35760	61419	1 „ 976	1 „ 568
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—British territory ...	21195313	9771	21593	1 „ 2169	1 „ 981
Punjab—British territory ..	8640384	6101	8407	1 „ 1416	1 „ 1028
Central Provinces—British territory. ...	4879356	3171	4187	1 „ 1539	1 „ 1165
Assam	2377723	1068	1786	1 „ 2226	1 „ 1331
Coorg	77863	431	356	1 „ 180	1 „ 219
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	1292181	356	789	1 „ 3630	1 „ 1638
Ajmir	211878	245	963	1 „ 865	1 „ 220
Total.....	100661146	117200	231891	1 in 858	1 „ 434

The results of the working of the Education Despatch may be thus summed up: The highest total recorded for 1855, including estimates for indigenous schools is above 50,000 schools with 925,000 scholars, for all India. This total includes 500,000 pupils estimated as attending the indigenous schools of Bengal alone. In 1881-82 the departmental returns for all classes of institutions, including those for Europeans and Eurasians and for special instruction, show 112,632 schools and 2,665,636 pupils; or including Ajmere and British Burma 116,048 schools with 2,760,086 pupils; while the Census officers show that there were 2,520,143 pupils under instruction at the beginning of the calendar year 1881, in the British districts of India, exclusive of Burma; or 2,766,436, including British Burma. This in brief is the historial review of education in India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS with deep sorrow we announce the death of Babu Pearychand Mitter, which melancholy event took place on the morning of Saturday last. In him the country loses a literary veteran, a devoted worker, a distinguished author, a clever wit, an earnest patriot, and an enthusiastic spiritual enquirer. Babu Pearychand Mitter was one of the early fruits of the old Hindu College, a contemporary of the Revd. K. M. Banerjea, the late Roy Hurochunder Ghose, the late Babus Russicklal Mullick, Radhanath Sikdar, Ramgopal Ghose, and others, who have left foot-prints on the sands of time. He early came under the notice of Sir Edward Ran and Mr. Cameron. But he preferred commerce to Government service. He began operations on a small scale in conjunction with Babu Tarachand Chuckerbutty, the father of Young Bengal. Some years after he became Secretary to the Calcutta Public Library. This post gave him opportunity for study, and he devoted himself to literature. But he did not give up commercial business. From his early youth he was connected with the press; with Babu, since Raja, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, he was associated in the conduct of the *Gannenneshun*, and with Babu Russickkrishna Mullick in that of the *Spectator*. He used to contribute to the columns of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the *Englishman*, the *Indian Field* and the *Patriot*. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Calcutta Review*. He worked with Mr. George Thompson, and was the first Secretary to the British India Society, which was established through the instrumentality of that eminent orator. He was also the first Secretary to the Bethune Society. He was a devoted admirer of David Hare, the father of Indian education, and on the death of that philanthropist, founded the Hare Anniversary, which he held regularly on the 1st June of every year for the last forty years. He has also written the most readable biography of David Hare. On the abolition of the British India Society he joined the British Indian Association, of which he was one of the foundation members. Until a few years ago, when he was disabled by illness, he used to take an active part in the affairs of the British Indian Association. He was also a member of the Agri-Horticultural Society, in the interest of which he laboured hard and issued some useful publications. He was a member of the School-Book Society and Vernacular Literature Committee, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate. In 1866 or thereabout he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council; the best memento of his connection with the local legislature was the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was passed at his instance. On the establishment of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals he was its first Secretary, and then one of its Vice-Presidents. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1863, and also for many years an active member of the District Charitable Society. He was not a registered Brahmo, but in faith he was a theist, and fraternized equally with Babu Dabendra Nath Tagore and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Latterly he became first a spiritualist, and then a theosophist. He wrote both in English and in Bengali on the subject of spiritualism. He was one of the founders of the Theosophic Society of Calcutta. Thus there was not a branch of public, national, and intellectual life, which did not interest Babu Peary Chand Mitter and engage his services. But he will be best remembered for his labours in the field of Bengali literature. In common with that brilliant Bengali wit, the late Babu Kaliprosunno Sing, he introduced a species of light literature in the Bengali language, which now occupies a high place in it His *Alalar Ghorar Dulal* is a model in its way. He has also written many other works in Bengali adapted to the study of ladies and also of the general public, some of which are of great merit. Although he numbered nearly three score and ten, his life was a continued line of literary activity and public usefulness. In manners he was a gentleman, in spririt a cosmopolitan. His death leaves a chasm which cannot be easily filled up.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will return to the capital on the 1st instant. We hope all Calcutta will turn out to give him a hearty welcome.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the capital are in a forward state. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive on the 3rd proximo. If they come during the day triumphal arches will be erected on the route through which they will pass, but if they come at night the river frontage will be illuminated. The Government of Bengal has granted Rs. 5000 for the illumination of the public buildings, and the Reception Committee will illuminate with festoons of light the roads on the route of the Royal Progress. The fire-works will take place on the night of the 6th *proximo on the*

maidan near the new Race-stand. An address of welcome will be presented to H. R H. on arrival.

ON THE 21st instant Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Bombay. They were received with great enthusiasm and *eclat*. A telegraphic account of the reception thus begins:

At 4 o'clock, the party left in a steam launch for the dockyard, where the Governor received their Highnesses, who enquired of the officers round them for the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, who at once proceeded, in the Volunteer uniform of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, towards the Governor, and was presented by his Excellency.

Ragonath Narian Khote, Sheriff, in his robes of office, the principal military and other officers were then introduced to the Duke, who shook hands with several of them, the Duchess bowing only.

Considerably over a thousand persons were present, and cheers of cheers in the harbour and on land at every stage of the Royal progress.

AN ADDRESS of welcome was presented to H. R. H. on behalf of the Municipal Corporation by its Chairman, Mr. Ragonath Khote. We give below the reply of H. R. H.:

Sir, and Gentlemen of the Municipality of Bombay,—I thank you most sincerely for the cordial address of welcome which you have just made to me. I am deeply touched by the very kind and the loyal manner in which you have received me and the Dutchess of Connaught to-day. It is with great satisfaction that I look forward to a lengthened career in this vast and important portions of her Majesty's dominions. I feel assured that the experience I hope to derive from my command in India will be of the greatest use to me, and I look forward to a closer acquintance with the inhabitants of this great empire, and especially with those who form so large portion of her Majesty's Indian Army. It is most interesting to me to know that I have landed on the very spot where, some eighty years ago, my illustrious god-father the Duke of Wellington, took his departure from this country after his great military successes. I am especially pleased to think I am accompanied to India by the Duches of Connaught, who is the first Princess of the Royal family of England who has ever visited your shores (loud applause). She is deeply sensible of the kind words used by you, Sir, in reference to her. I know that it will afford the greatest gratification to her Majesty to know how genuine has been the reception given to her son by her Indian subjects. [Loud and continued applause.]

The Parsee children again sang *God Save the Queen*, and their Highnesses left for Government House, with a large number of wreaths and bouquets which were presented to them, with the customary honors and amid deafening cheers from the populace. The roads were lined throughout with troops, the Volunteers and the Governor's Body-guard forming the escort.

THE FIRST PUBLIC ACT of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India has been one in the interest of suffering humanity, H. R. H. performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Obstetric Hospital founded by Mr. Pestonji Hurmusji Cama at an outlay of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees. Sir James Fergusson in addressing H. R. H. said:

Sir, the name of the Queen-Empress is a name of power and love among these people. They know that her Majesty's solicitude is given to her Indian people as much as to those within the shores of the United Kingdom. They welcome your Royal Highness and your Royal consort here, as a proof that one of her Majesty's sons should be in the keeping of her Indian people. It will still more tend to cement the bond which unite the people of this country with the great English nation; and, Sir, I would also remark that this great community which throng the streets, and delight to show their loyalty and regard, require none of the guardians of the public (cheers) to keep order among them; they keep order themselves (cheers), and the dignity and quiet of their demeanour are only broken by those demonstrations of enthusiasm which are rare indeed in the East. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, Sir, I would ask you to receive this tribute of loyalty and affection which are deeply heartfelt and I am proud to avail myself of this opportunity of tendering thanks to your Royal Highness. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The nephew of Mr. Cama addressed H. R. H. and invited him to lay the foundation of the Hospital. In performing the ceremony H. R. H. said:

Mr. Cama,—I have acceded with the greatest possible pleasure to your request, conveyed and recomended to me by the Governor, that I would lay the foundation-stone of the Hospital for the Treatment of Women and Children which will owe its existence to your benevolence and public spirit (applause.) I have only one expression of regret to make, which is, that by an unforeseen accident, I have been unable to lay the stone with masonic honours, which I would otherwise so gladly have done. The introduction of female medical practitioners into India is calculated to afford a needful relief to class which have hitherto been almost entirely deprived of medical and surgical aid. I am glad to know that the Governments of the Indian Presidencies are encouraging and assisting this movement, and that the Government of Bombay have promised to place both this hospital, and a dispensary in connection with it, under the sole charge of female practitioners, as soon as qualified ladies shall be available for the purpose. It affords me much gratification that my first public act in India should be performed on behalf of so excellent an object, one which her Majesty the Empress will most highly approve of, and which is in accordance with the sympathies of the Royal family. I wish the Hospital, of which I have now to lay the foundation stone, an enduring and extending career of usefulness (continued applause.)

After this ceremony the Town was illuminated. There was also a grand display of fire-works.

THERE has been a social war in Bombay. The Government of Bombay and the Judges of the High Court have fallen out. The Chief Justice called the attention of the Governor to the indignity to which the Judges were subjected by being made to stand at his last levee where his Body-Guard used to stand. The Judges took this as an affront, and the Chief Justice, as their spokesman, wrote to the Governor on the subject, asking His Excellency "to return to his old ways." His Excellency replied that he had made the change as a matter of convenience. The Chief Justice did not see the validity of this excuse, and remarked that if a line was to be drawn, why not below the Judges? The Governor has refused to do so and has ostracized the Judges from Government House. His Excellency writes:

I cannot consent to revert to a system which I found to be so inconvenient as I have explained, even on a threat on the part of the Judges of not appearing at my *levee*, which of course would preclude me from receiving them at Government House.

And here the matter drops. But a truce has been made for the sake of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. This petty squabble between the Governor and the Judges is simply disgraceful. From what has transpired the Governor we must say is in the wrong. The Executive in this country are generally in the habit of lowering the Judiciary; we are therefore exceedingly glad to observe that the Judges of the Bombay High Court have manfully stood out for their dignity. If the Governor demands respect as representative of the Queen, the Judges are also Queeen's Judges and entitled to every respect. The Governor has shewn a petty spite by thus seeking to sit upon the Judges.

MR. REYNOLDS has set a good example. He has written a sensible letter to the *Englishman* regarding the proposed modifications of the Ilbert Bill. He says he will now support the amended Bill and remarks:

That the vehemence of the agitation should be unabated is surely a thing to be deplored, not only in the public interest, but for the credit of the agitators themselves. Those who have denounced this Bill, whether on the platforms of public meetings, or in the columns ofthe newspapers, seem to me to have exceeded the bounds, not merely of moderation, but of common sense. As a humble supporter of the principle of the measure, and at the same time one who is inclined to take a Conservative view of political questions, I find myself credited with sentiments which I utterly repudiate, and assailed by statements against which my reason revolts. . . . . .

If I thought that my words could have any weight, I would implore you, Sir, even now, to use your influence to allay the irrational excitement which the present year has witnessed. The noblest of all crowns was that which was awarded "*ob cives servatos.*" You cannot bnt be conscious that there is far more danger to the Empire in the present feeling of hostility between the Europeans of Bengal and the Government, than can possibly be involved in the passing of this Bill. I can hardly hope that you will yield to this appeal. But I would at least ask you and your readers to believe that there may be, and are, Englishmen who support this Bill from pure and conscientious motives; who do not desire to truckle to the Government, or to court popularity with the natives; but who honestly think that the rejection of this measure would be an act of flagrant injustice, and a distinct violation of a national pledge.

Well said. If other leading Europeans, both official and non-official, who have influence over their countrymen, will come forward in this spirit, and explain matters we feel persuaded that good sense may at last prevail. The Bill as amended will be minimized to a point, which can hardly be distinguished. For the present the Bill will confer power on only one Native gentleman, Mr. Satyandranath Tagore of Bombay, and surely the British Lion will not be muzzled because one Native gentleman among 250 millions will be invested with power over European British subjects. There is not at this moment a single other native Civilian, who is District Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

THE PIONEER'S "Own Correspondent" thus telegraphs from Calcutta:

21st Nov.—I have already pointed out that the personal unpopularity of the Viceroy is more pronounced now than it has ever been, and it seems possible that the season here may be marked by very unpleasant incidents if the European community remain in their present frame of mind. There is one way in which matters might be smoothed over for the time being, though of course Lord Ripon cannot expect to be welcomed warmly by his fellow-countrymen here. If the presentation of the Defence Association that Parliament should decide the vexed question of the Ilbert Bill be listened to, and the Viceroy without further delay announces that he is willing so to deal with the measure, there would be less bitterness of feeling shown, and the indignation which now finds constant expression would be kept within bounds.

From what I hear, the Viceroy is prepared to let Parliament deal with the obnoxious measure, but His Excellency wishes certain conditions to be accepted by the local Opposition here. These are that the Defence Association should undertake that some responsible member of Parliament—not an Ashmead-Bartlett for instance—shall bring the matter before the House when it re-assembles. These conditions will not be accepted, the local Opposition dryly stating that it is not their duty, but the Viceroy's, to arrange for the reference to Parliament being made in fitting form. There the matter rests at present.

We cannot believe that the British community of Calcutta really contemplate any scandalous proceedings. They may be dissatisfied, but they will lower themselves if they shew any personal disrespect to the Viceroy. All Calcutta ought to unite in giving the Queen's representative a fitting recepti on.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Lalit Mohun Roy of Chuckdighi has set a laudable example. He has made provision for the maintenance and gratuitous education of fifty boys at his school at Chuckdighi. The boys may be received from all parts of Bengal. One free boy having lately passed the Entrance Examination from the Chuckdighi school he has undertaken to pay his fee for his education at the Presidency College. Babu Lalit Mohun Boy is a public-spirited zemindar. He is a fruit of the late Wards Institution.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the meeting of the East India Association on the Bengal Tenancy Bill with a number of English papers containing opinions on the meeting and the Bill. We regret that want of space compels us to defer extracts from these papers till next week.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Maharaja of Kooch Behar has subscribed Rs. 2000 in aid of the funds of the District Charitable Society. His Highness has appointed Babu Priyanath Ghose, Secretary to the India Club, his Personal Assistant for State affairs.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., L. L. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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„ Herombo Narayan Roy, Luckhynath	13	8	0
„ Poran Kristo Roy, Chittagong	16	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—21st November 1883.

General—13th Novr—Mr J Tweedie, Dist and Sess Judge, Shahabad returned to duty on forenoon of 13th ult.

15th Novr—Baboo Juggomohun Roy, Persl Asst to the Comr of Orissa, leave for one month, from 11th Decr next, or subsequent date.

16th Novr—Baboo Khettrmohun Mookerjee, Depy Magte, and Depy Colr, Hooghly, returned to duty on forenoon of 3rd inst.

20th Novr—Baboo Nogendronath Gupta, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, is transfd to the Seerampore subdivn of the Hooghly dist.

Mr E B Harris, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rajmehal, Sonthal Perghs, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is transfd to the 24-Perghs, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr H F Mathews, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, is transfd to Durbhunga, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Santprosad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga leave for three months.

Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for three months, from 10th Decr next.

Baboo Shibchunder Nag, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on deputn as Offg Persl Asst to the Comr of the Chitta gong Divn, is posted to the sudder station to the Dist of Backergunj.

This cancels order of 24th July last, posting him to the sudder station of the dist of Jessore.

Moulvie Syud Mahomed, Offg Depty Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, is posted to the sudder station of 24-Perghs.

Police—14th Novr—Mr C E Gouldsbury, Asst Supdt of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 30th ult.

16th Novr—Mr C Raban to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Khoolna, on being relieved of his duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore.

Baboo Gopalhari Mullick, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Midnapore on being relieved of his present duties as Offg Dist supdt of Police, Khoolna.

Mr A H Giles, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to Purneah.

Mr M F Beamish, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Purneah on being recieved of his present duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police of that dist.

Mr J Patch, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave is posted to Noakholly.

Mr W R Green, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Beerbheom.

Mr F A Cinchester, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Dacca on being relieved of his present duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom.

Mr O S Stack, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to Midnapore.

Mr J Master, Dist supdt of Police, Midnapore, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan.

Mr E St George Keay, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Manbhoom on being relieved of his present duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police of that dist.

20th Novr—Mr R F Guise, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan, leave on medical certificate for twelve months from date he availed himself of it.

Mr E Muspratt, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Burdwan, temply to have charge of the office of Dist Supdt of Police of that dist. from date he assumed the charge.

Ecclesiastical—20th Novr—The Rev G G Gillan Senr Chapln, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, reported his return from furlough on 7th inst.

The Rev W A Hamilton to be Chapln of Dinapore from 12th inst.

Registration—20th Novr—Baboo Mahadeoprosad temply to be Special Sub-regtr of Muzufferpore.

Education—17th Novr—Mulvie Abduljubber, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to be Secy to the District School Committee of Patna, vice Mr W Grindlay, on deputn

20th Novr—The following gentle men to be members of the Dist School Committee of Chumparun :—

Baboo Roghunundun Lal, Babo Anantchand, Baboo Jugulprosad Baboo Gopalsaho, Baboo Buldeolal, Jodu Nundon Sahi, Sub-inspector of Schools, Motihari, Baboo Umachurn Ghattack, Baboo Deviprosad, and Moulvie Mohomed Ibrahim.

Port trust,—20th Novr—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr E V Westmacott of his apptmt as a Comr for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, to be a Comr of makeing Improve ments in the port of Calcutta, vice Mr E V Westmacott, resigned.

Medical,—16th Novr—Surg R D Murray, Offg Civil Surg, Muzufferpore, leave for one month, from date he may be relieved by Surg Maj R G Mathew.

20th Novr—Asst Surg Nidhu Lall Haldar, a Superny at the Presidency, to have caarge of the Mysadal Dispensary, in Midnapore, vice Asst Surg Debendronath Dey.

Asst Surg Protapchunder Kar, a Superny at the Presidency, to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Doomraon, during absence of Asst Surg Beepinbehari Gupta on duty.

Municipal,—17th Novr,—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Bansberiah Municipality, in Hooghly, of Baboo Bhupendranaryan Nundy to be their Vice-Chairman.

Road cess,—13th Novr—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Darjeeling:—

Mr J H Warren, Mr R Southby Mr A C Band, Captain Graham, and the Dist Suddt of Police.

17th Novr,—Baboo Lallmohun Das and Munshi Ismail Chawdry to be Members of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Maldha, vice Baboo Rajoni kant Das and Munshi Jahandaf Khan, respectively.

Judicial Department—14th Novr.—Mr J Kelleher. Jt Magte, Gya, is vested with the powers under secs 110, 133, 186, 191, 260, and 524 of the Code of Criminal procedure (Act X of 1882).

15th Novr,—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendred by Rai Chowdry Roodropershad Bahadoor of his appoint of Hony Magte of the Poopree Bench, in the Sitamarhee subdivn of Muzufferpore.

16th Novr, Narendrachunder Roy to be a Hony Magte of the Badyabatti Municipal Bench, and a vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Leave of absence to Munsifs—14th Novr,—Baboo Jogendro Nath Mitter, Munsif of Ranaghat, in Nuddea, leave for one month on full pay, from date he is relieved.

Baboo Huriharchurn Lal, Munsif of Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore, leave for one month and fifteen days, from 11th Oct.

16th Novr—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of sec 357 of the code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882, the Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Bhugwanchandra Bose Depy Magte, Hooghly, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Publick works Department,—Bengal—17th Novr— Trnsfer, —Mr J H Toogood, Exe Engr, third grade, is transfd from the Sone to the Orissa Circle in the interests of the publick service.

19th Novr—promotion,—The following promotion in the Engr estabmt of the P W D has been made by the Lieut-Govr:—

Mr T E Curry from Asst Engr, first grade, to Exe Engr, fourth grade, tempy,—25th Oct, 1883.

Posting.—With reference to the notification No 375 of the 3rd instant, Messrs H Philips and P Barlow, Asst Engrs, second grade, are posted to the Arrah and Gunduck divins respectively.

Reversion,—The following reversion is made from the date specified:—

Mr A H Mason, from Asst Engr, first grade, *sub pro tem*, to Asst Engr, second grade—4th Sept 1883.

Notification,—Mr G C Maconchy, Asst Engr, second grade, passed the lower standard exam in Hindustani on 1st Octr 1883.

19th Novr—Transfer—Baboo Aughorenath Mookerjee, Asst Engr, first grade, is transfd in the interests of the public service from the Chittagong to the Burdwan, Divn.

20th Novr—Posting—Messr E B Lepelly and H C Walling Asst Engrs, Second grade, are posted to the Dacca and Chittagong Divins respectively.

Jail Department—14th Novr—Maj C Garbett made over charge of the Singbhoom Jail to Dr S J Manook in the forenoon of 10th Novr, 1883.

Advertisements.

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NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 2 of 1876, wherein Henry Alfred Coggan Fernand-Francios Chrestien and Frederick Francios Emile Chrestien all of 74 Dhurrumtolla in Calcutta contract on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of Nicholas Peter Pogose of Dacca, Zemindar deceased are Plaintiffs and Peter Nicholas Pogose administrator adlitem of the said Nicholas Peter Pogose deceased and the Official Trustee of Bengal are Defendants, the creditors of the said Nicholas Peter Pogose deceased who died at Dacca aforesaid on or about the 8th day of October 1876 are on or before the 19th day of January 1884 to send to the office of the Registrar on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities of any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris in the Court House on the 2nd day of February 1884 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 19th day of November 1883.

Geo. B. MCNAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

NOTICE.

Wanted for Road Cess works at Khulna, a sub-overseer at a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with travelling allowances of Re. 1 a day when out, with prospects of increase of pay. Applications with copies of testimonials, to be received by the District Engineer, up to 31st December 1883. Preference will be given to men working in the P. W. Department.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room on Saturday the 8th day of December next at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said court made in suit No. 256 of 1882 wherein Elizabeth Stephen Lucas was plaintiff and Moulvie Deen Mahomed and Prince Furrock Shah were defendants and dated the 31st day of January 1883 the undermentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All that brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built situate lying and being on the north side of and formerly numbered 22 but now numbered 7, Jaun Bazar 4th Lane, Misregunge in Calcutta aforesaid and butted and bounded in manner following (that is to say) on the north by the tenanted land of Allim Mustapha, on the south by the Road called Juan Bazar 4th Lane otherwise called Misregunge Road, or Market Street, on the east by the Road called Collingah Bazar Street otherwise called Gungaram's Lane, and on the west by the premises No. 8. Jaun Bazar 4th Lane, next hereunder described.

Lot No. 2.—All that brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the some is erected and built situate lying and being on the north side of and formerly numbered 23 but now numbered 8 Jaun Bazar 4th Lane aforesaid and butted and bounded on the north by the tenanted land of Allim Mustapha; on the South by Juan Bazar 4th Lane, on the east by No. 7 Jaun Bazar 4th Lane, and on the west by the land of Hajee Rohomutla Ostagar.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office in the High Court and also at the Office of Messrs. Harris and Company at No. 6 Hastings Street Calcutta, on any date before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

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(TRANSLATION.)

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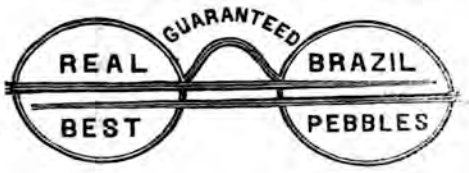

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